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SEC / MR

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0123 Expires: March 31, 2016

Estimated average burden hours per response..... 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-52600

### **FACING PAGE**

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

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\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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## OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	Osias Lilian		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my kno	owledge and belief the accompanying financia IMC Chicago	l statement and	d supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of	February 27	, 20 15	_, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither	the company nor any partner, proprietor, prin		or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classif	ed solely as that of a customer, except as follo	ows:	
			M Ail
			Signature
			Chief Financial Officer
Xa	d mill inth		Title
区 (a	Notacy Public  port ** contains (check all applicable boxes): ) Facing Page.		OFFICIAL SEAL KATIE M TRIMBLE Notary Public - State of Illinois My Commission Expires Sep 25, 2015
(c) (d) (d) (e) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (k) (k) (k) (k) (k) (k) (k) (k) (k	Computation for Determination of the Rese.  A Reconciliation between the audited and u consolidation.  An Oath or Affirmation.	ity or Partners nated to Claim Requirements ontrol Require lanation of the rve Requireme	Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.  ments Under Rule 15c3-3.  Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
•	An Oath or Affirmation.  1) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.		
		s found to exis	t or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit

<sup>\*\*</sup>For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Management of IMC-Chicago, LLC

Pricewaterhouseloopers JJP

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IMC-Chicago, LLC at December 31, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit of this financial statement in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 7 to the financial statement, the Company has entered into significant transactions with affiliates. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

February 27, 2015

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Assets	
Cash	\$ 4,804,827
Receivable from clearing brokers	4,025,067
Securities owned, at fair value	2,234,453,898
Receivable from affiliates	996,809
Other assets	12,630,780
Memberships in exchanges, at cost (fair value \$1,650,000)	1,794,000
Equipment, hardware and leasehold improvements	
(net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$28,984,705)	13,932,774
Total assets	\$ 2,272,638,155
Liabilities and Member's Capital	
Liabilities	
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	\$ 1,639,186,996
Payable to clearing brokers	462,547,008
Interest and dividends payable, net	1,397,299
Accrued compensation	55,540,422
Payable to affiliates	38,769,861
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	17,676,585
Capital lease obligation	447,212
Total liabilities	2,215,565,383
Member's capital	57,072,772
Total liabilities and member's capital	\$ 2,272,638,155

## 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Organization

IMC-Chicago, LLC's (the "Company") primary business is to conduct proprietary trading of securities and options on securities. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of IMC Americas, Inc. (the "Parent"), which is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of IMC B.V. (the "Ultimate Parent"). The Company is an Illinois limited liability company established on April 27, 2000. The Company's principal operations are located in Chicago, Illinois.

In accordance with regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is a member of the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE"), CBOE Futures Exchange, CBOE C2, CBOE Stock Exchange, International Securities Exchange ("ISE"), ISE Gemini, New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), NYSE Arca, NYSE Amex, NASDAQ INET, NASDAQ BX, NASDAQ PHLX, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, NYMEX, and COMEX. The Company does not trade on behalf of customers and effects transactions only with other registered broker-dealers and other exchange members.

On August 26, 2014, the Company completed an acquisition of Designated Market Making ("DMM") trading rights to over 500 NYSE symbols from Goldman Sachs.

#### Memberships in Exchanges

Memberships in Exchanges which represent only the right to conduct business on the exchange are accounted for as indefinite life intangible assets which are reviewed annually for impairment. Memberships in Exchanges that represent ownership interests in an exchange and provide the company the right to conduct business on the exchange are recorded at cost or, if an other than temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of the impairment. The disclosure of the fair market value of the exchange memberships is based on recent sales, where available.

### Income Taxes

For purposes of federal and state income taxes, the Company's status as a separate tax entity is disregarded. As such, the operations of the Company are treated as held directly by its sole member, the Parent. Accordingly, the Parent is responsible for reporting the Company's taxable income or loss and has elected not to push down the effects of income taxes to the Company. The Company is included in the consolidated federal and state income tax returns filed by the Parent.

### Equipment, Hardware and Leasehold Improvements

Equipment, hardware and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives of the assets, which are 3 years for equipment and hardware and the lesser of the useful life of the asset or lease term for leasehold improvements.

#### Receivable from and Payable to Clearing Brokers

Receivable from and payable to clearing brokers on the statement of financial condition includes cash held on deposit at the clearing brokers for open positions, amounts due to/from brokers for the net settlement of trades and variation margin for open future positions. The Company may obtain short-term financing from its brokers through borrowing against its proprietary positions, subject to collateral maintenance requirements.

#### **Other Assets**

Other assets on the statement of financial condition includes prepayments, intangible assets, and receivables from third parties. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment. Intangible assets resulting from the purchase of the DMM trading rights are amortized over five years using the straight-line method.

## Securities Owned and Securities Sold, not yet purchased

Substantially all of the Company's securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased, are held at major financial institutions which are permitted by contract or custom to sell or repledge these securities. Securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased are reflected in the statement of financial condition at fair value (see Note 2).

## **Financial Instruments**

Management estimates the aggregate carrying value of other financial instruments (including receivables and payables) recognized on the statement of financial condition approximates their fair value as such financial instruments are short-term in nature, bear interest at current market rates or are subject to frequent repricing.

#### **Foreign Currency**

Securities and cash deposits with brokers denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar amounts at the spot rate on the date of valuation. Purchases and sales of securities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar amounts on the respective dates of such transactions. The Company does not isolate the portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of securities held.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ significantly from those estimates.

### 2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1	Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date;
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active; and
Level 3	Inputs that are unobservable.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics, and other factors. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Throughout 2014 and for the year then ended, the Company did not own any financial assets or liabilities that would be considered Level 3 within the hierarchy described above.

Securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased which are traded on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market are stated at the last reported sales price on the day of valuation. These financial instruments are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

All securities held at December 31, 2014 are part of the Company's proprietary trading strategy and are held short-term.

The following table presents securities owned at fair value as of December 31, 2014:

		December 31,	Act	oted Prices in ive Markets for entical Assets	S	ignificant Other Inputs		ignificant observable Inputs
Description	2014		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
Assets:								
Equity securities and exchange traded funds	\$	692,691,303	\$	692,691,303	\$	-	\$	_
U.S. treasury securities		3,997,500		3,997,500		_		-
Options		1,537,765,095		1,537,765,095		-		_
Futures (1)		16,758,935		16,758,935		_		-
Total	\$	2,251,212,833	\$	2,251,212,833	\$	-	\$	-
Liabilities:								
Equity securities and exchange traded funds	\$	36,561,469	\$	36,561,469	\$	-	\$	
Options		1,602,625,527		1,602,625,527		_		-
Total	\$	1,639,186,996	\$	1,639,186,996	\$	-	\$	

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents unrealized appreciation on futures which is included net in Payable to clearing brokers on the statement of financial condition.

There were no significant transfers of financial instruments between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended December 31, 2014.

### 3. Derivative and Hedging Activities

The Company is subject to the authoritative guidance regarding derivative and hedging disclosures. This guidance is intended to enhance financial statement disclosure for derivative instruments and hedging activities and enable investors to better understand: a) how and why the Company uses derivative instruments; b) how derivative instruments are accounted for; and c) how derivative instruments affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company records derivative instruments at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized as trading gains, net in the statement of operations. Even though the Company's investment in derivatives may represent economic hedges, under this guidance they are considered to be non-hedge transactions for financial reporting purposes.

The derivatives used by the Company are subject to various risks similar to those related to the underlying financial instruments, including market risk. The Company uses these instruments in the normal course of its business to take proprietary trading positions and to manage market risk. The Company recognizes all of its derivative contracts as either assets or liabilities on the statement of financial condition at fair value.

The Company transacts in derivative financial instruments, including exchange-traded options and futures. These are instruments whose values are based, in part, upon underlying assets, indices or reference rates, or a combination of these factors, and generally represent future commitments to exchange cash flows, or to purchase or sell other financial instruments at specified future dates. Exchange-traded derivative financial instruments are standardized and include futures and certain options contracts.

Options are contracts that grant the holder of the option, in return for payment of the purchase price (the "premium"), the right to either purchase or sell a financial instrument at a specified price within a specified period of time or on a specified date, from or to the writer of the option. The writer of options receives premiums and bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the market price of the financial instruments underlying the options, changes in interest rates and market volatility (as applicable). Options written by the Company do not give rise to counterparty credit risk in excess of any unpaid premium because, if exercised by the counterparty they obligate the Company, not its counterparty, to perform. Options written by the Company create off-balance sheet risk, as the Company's contingent obligation to satisfy the purchase or sale of securities underlying such options may exceed the amount recognized on the statement of financial condition.

Futures contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a financial instrument or commodity at a future date for a specified price. These contracts may, in general, be settled in cash or through delivery of the underlying instrument. Futures contracts can be closed out at the discretion of the Company. However, illiquidity in the market could prevent the timely close-out of any unfavorable positions or require the Company to hold those positions until their expiration date, regardless of the changes in their value or the Company's investment strategy. The Company attempts to manage market risk in accordance with risk limits set by the Company by buying or selling instruments or entering into offsetting positions.

The following table sets forth the fair value and the number of the Company's derivative contracts by underlying risk exposure as of December 31, 2014. Gross derivative contracts in the table below exclude the effect of netting and do not represent the Company's actual exposure which may ultimately be reduced by netting agreements.

		Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	Number of Contracts
Options	\$	1,537,765,095	\$	1,602,625,526	4,192,623
Futures	_	20,393,648		3,634,713	51,661
Gross fair value of derivative contracts	\$	1,558,158,743	\$	1,606,260,239	4,244,284
Amounts that have been offset in the statement of financial condition Counterparty netting		(20,393,648)		(3,634,713)	
Net derivative contracts presented in the statement of financial condition		1,537,765,095		1,602,625,526	
Amounts that have not been offset in the statement of financial condition (1)		(1,406,446,098)	(2)	(1,602,625,526)	
Net exposure	\$	131,318,997	\$	-	

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts relate to master netting arrangements and collateral arrangements which have been determined by management to be legally enforceable in the event of default.

The fair values of options in the table above are reflected in securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased on the statement of financial condition. The fair values of futures are presented gross in the table above and are recorded net in payable to clearing brokers on the statement of financial condition. The number of open contracts as of December 31, 2014 approximates the number of outstanding contracts throughout the year.

The Company attempts to manage the risks associated with its derivative financial instruments along with its speculative investing activities in cash instruments as part of its overall risk management process (discussed in Note 4).

#### 4. Risk Management

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in financial instruments with varying degrees of market and credit risk. These financial instruments consist primarily of equity securities, exchange traded funds, options, futures, and U.S. treasury securities. Settlement of these transactions generally takes place in the United States through clearing brokers utilized by the Company. These instruments are typically transacted on a highly leveraged basis and involve elements of market and credit risk that may exceed the amounts reflected on the statement of financial condition. Market risk arises from fluctuations in interest rates, volatilities, foreign exchange rates, future dividend expectations and equity prices.

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver specific securities at the contracted prices and thereby create a liability to purchase the securities in the open market at prevailing prices. These transactions may result in market risk not reflected on the statement of financial

<sup>(2)</sup> The Company may have both derivative and non-derivative activities with the same clearing broker. For purposes of the above disclosure, the Company has assumed that collateral would be first be applied to non-derivative transactions.

condition as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy its obligation for trading liabilities may exceed the amount reflected on the statement of financial condition.

The Company generally invests on a highly leveraged basis, through margin and borrowing arrangements and through the degree of leverage typically embedded in the derivative financial instruments in which it invests. The use of leverage can dramatically magnify both gains and losses. Leverage through margin borrowings requires collateral to be posted with the Company's brokers. The Company's brokers generally have broad discretionary authority over valuing the collateral posted and requiring the posting of additional collateral. The brokers may have the right to reduce the value of such collateral or to require the posting of additional collateral even if no actual transaction in the underlying instrument has occurred, potentially resulting in the issuance of a margin call. This could also result in the Company having to sell assets at a time when the Company would not otherwise choose to do so.

Since the Company does not clear its own securities and futures transactions, it has established accounts with clearing brokers for this purpose. This results in a concentration of credit risk with these firms. Such risk, however, is mitigated by each clearing broker's obligation to comply with rules and regulations of the SEC or the CBOE.

The Company is a member of various exchanges that trade and clear securities and/or futures contracts. Associated with its membership, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the obligations of another member who may default on its obligation to the exchange. While the rules governing different exchange memberships vary, in general, the Company's guarantee obligations would arise only if the exchange had previously exhausted its resources. In addition, any such guarantee obligation would be apportioned among the other non-defaulting members of the exchange. Any potential liability under these membership agreements cannot be estimated. The Company has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for these agreements and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

The cash balances held at various major U.S. financial institutions, which typically exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance coverage, also subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk. The Company attempts to mitigate the credit risk that exists with the deposits in excess of insured amounts by regularly monitoring the credit ratings of such financial institutions.

#### 5. Commitments

The Company leases certain office space under a noncancelable lease expiring in 2020. Rent payments totaled \$1,105,673 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

In addition to the aforementioned lease, the Company entered into an agreement in August, 2010 to lease a dark fiber data line through July, 2015. The payments related to this agreement totaled \$345,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company's future minimum rental commitments based upon the terms under its noncancelable operating lease are \$201,250. The Company entered into an agreement in May, 2012 to lease a high speed radio frequency data line through April, 2015. The payments related to this agreement totaled \$1,980,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company's future minimum rental commitments based upon the terms under its non-cancelable operating lease are \$495,000.

At December 31, 2014, the Company's future minimum rental commitments based upon the terms under its noncancelable operating leases were as follows:

Year ending December 31,	High Spee Telecommunica Lease		Dark Fiber Lease	Office Lease	)	Total
2015	49	5,000	201,250	985,31	3 \$	1,681,563
2016		-	-	960,75	5	960,755
2017		-	-	986,898	3	986,898
2018		-	-	1,013,04	1	1,013,041
2019		-	-	1,039,184	1	1,039,184
Thereafter				261,430	)	261,430
	\$ 49	5,000 \$	201,250	\$ 5,246,62	\$	5,942,871

The terms of the Company's office space lease required a deposit of \$1,000,000 which the Company satisfied by providing the lessor a standby letter of credit from a financial institution in the amount of \$1,000,000. The letter of credit was initially issued on March 2, 2009 and is extended on an annual basis, unless the financial institution provides notification indicating otherwise. Beginning as of June 30, 2012, the letter of credit requirement is reduced by \$200,000 annually. As of December 31, 2014 the letter of credit is collateralized by \$600,000 of certificates of deposit with the financial institution.

In addition, the Company acquired equipment under a capital lease with a maturity date of December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2014, the Company's remaining equal quarterly payments under the arrangement aggregate to \$493,064.

In the normal course of business, the Company may enter into contracts that contain a number of representations and warranties which may provide for general or specific indemnifications. The Company's exposure under these contracts is not currently known as any such exposure would be based on future claims which could be made against the Company. There have been no such claims since the inception of the Company. Management does not anticipate any such claims and expects any risk of loss to be remote.

#### 6. Related Parties

The Company maintains written Service Level Agreements and a Software License Agreements with various affiliates. The services primarily include the usage of trading infrastructure. In addition, the Company receives services for marketing and communication, and support services. Reimbursement under these agreements occurs on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Company requests reimbursement from affiliates for global infrastructure costs the Company has incurred on behalf of these entities

At December 31, 2014, the amounts due from / to affiliates consist of the following:

	ı	Receivables	
	(payables) from /to		
		affiliates:	
IMC BV	\$	(630,982)	
IMC Trading BV		(38,138,879)	
Other IMC BV Affiliates		996,809	
	\$	(37,773,052)	

## 7. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the net capital requirements of the SEC under Rule 15c3-1 (the "Rule"). The Rule requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. The Rule also provides that capital may not be withdrawn if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2014, the Company had net capital of \$61,946,209 which was \$58,153,298 in excess of its required net capital of \$3,792,911. The Company's net capital ratio was 0.92 to 1 as of December 31, 2014.

### 8. Subsequent Events

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through February 27, 2014, which is the date the financial statements were issued and noted no subsequent events requiring disclosure.